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*Geographie n. 34*

RAMSAY'S

# Scripture Atlas for Schools,

CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED MAPS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF SACRED HISTORY.

1. COUNTRIES OF THE EAST.
2. JOURNEYINGS OF THE ISRAELITES.
3. JEWISH PALESTINE.

4. ANCIENT JERUSALEM.
5. ROMAN PALESTINE.
6. TRAVELS OF ST PAUL.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

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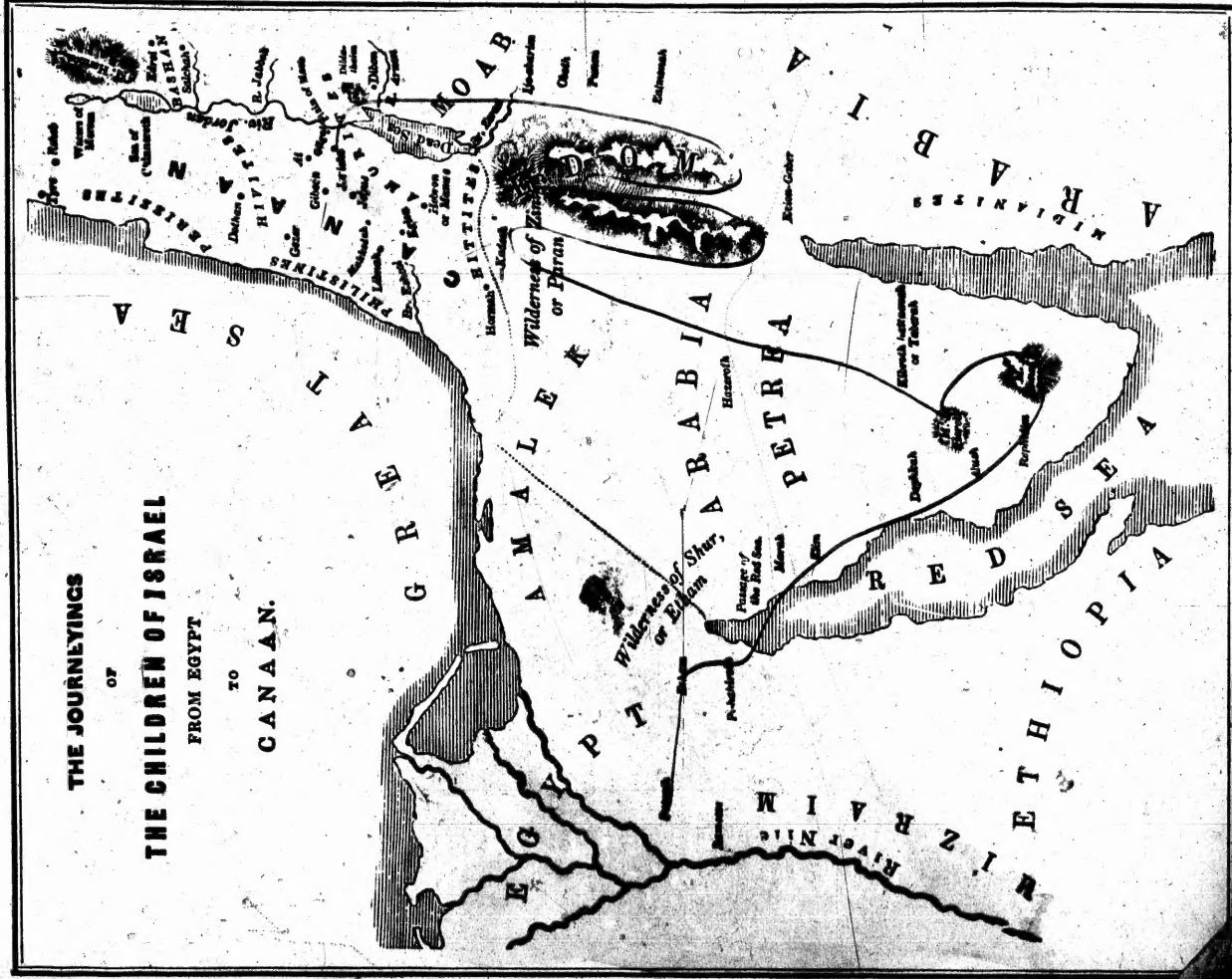








THE JOURNEYINGS  
OR  
THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL  
FROM EGYPT  
TO  
CANAAN.



A  
MAP OF  
JEWISH PALESTINE

elersb



**A**  
**MAP OF**  
**JEWISH PALESTINE**  
 ILLUSTRATIVE  
 of  
**OLD TESTAMENT**  
**HISTORY.**

**MOUNTAINS.**

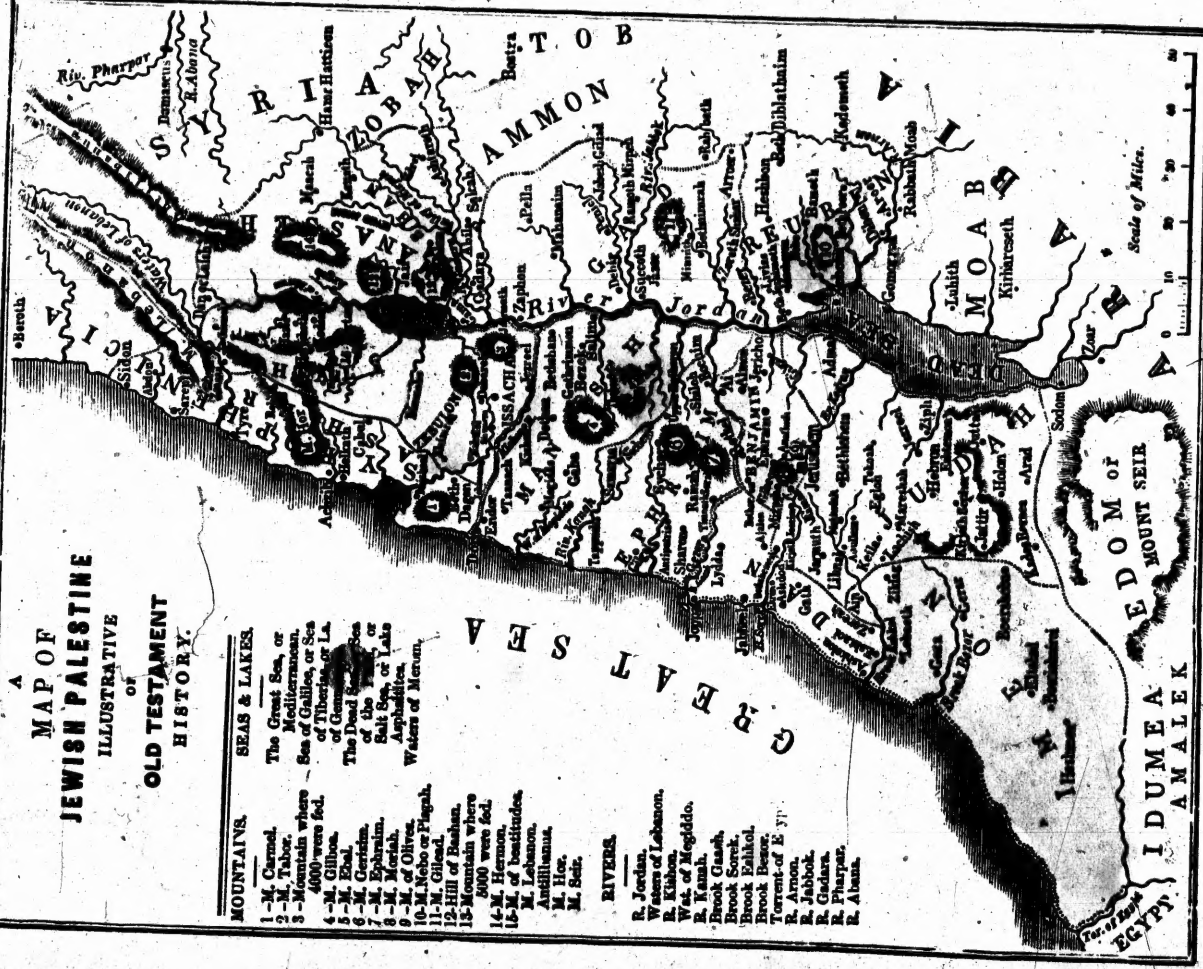
1. M. Carmel.
2. M. Tabor.
3. M. Mountain where 4000 were fed.
4. M. Gilboa.
5. M. Ebal.
6. M. Gerizim.
7. M. Ephraim.
8. M. Moriah.
9. M. of Olivet.
10. M. Nebo or Pisgah.
11. M. Gilgal.
12. Hill of Bashan.
13. Mountain where 2000 were fed.
14. M. Hermon.
15. M. of basaltides.
16. M. Lebanon.
17. M. Her.
18. M. Sair.

**SEAS & LAKES.**

- The Great Sea, or Mediterranean.  
 Sea of Galilee, or Sea of Tiberias, or Lake Gennesareth.  
 The Dead Sea.  
 Salt Sea, or Lake Asphaltites.  
 Waters of Merom.

**RIVERS.**

- R. Jordan.  
 W. of Lebanon.  
 R. Euphrates.  
 W. of M. Gilboa.  
 R. Kanah.  
 Brook Gash.  
 Brook Sorek.  
 Brook Eshkol.  
 Brook Bezer.  
 Torrent of E. of R. Arnon.  
 R. Jabbok.  
 R. Gidron.  
 R. Pharpar.  
 R. Abana.



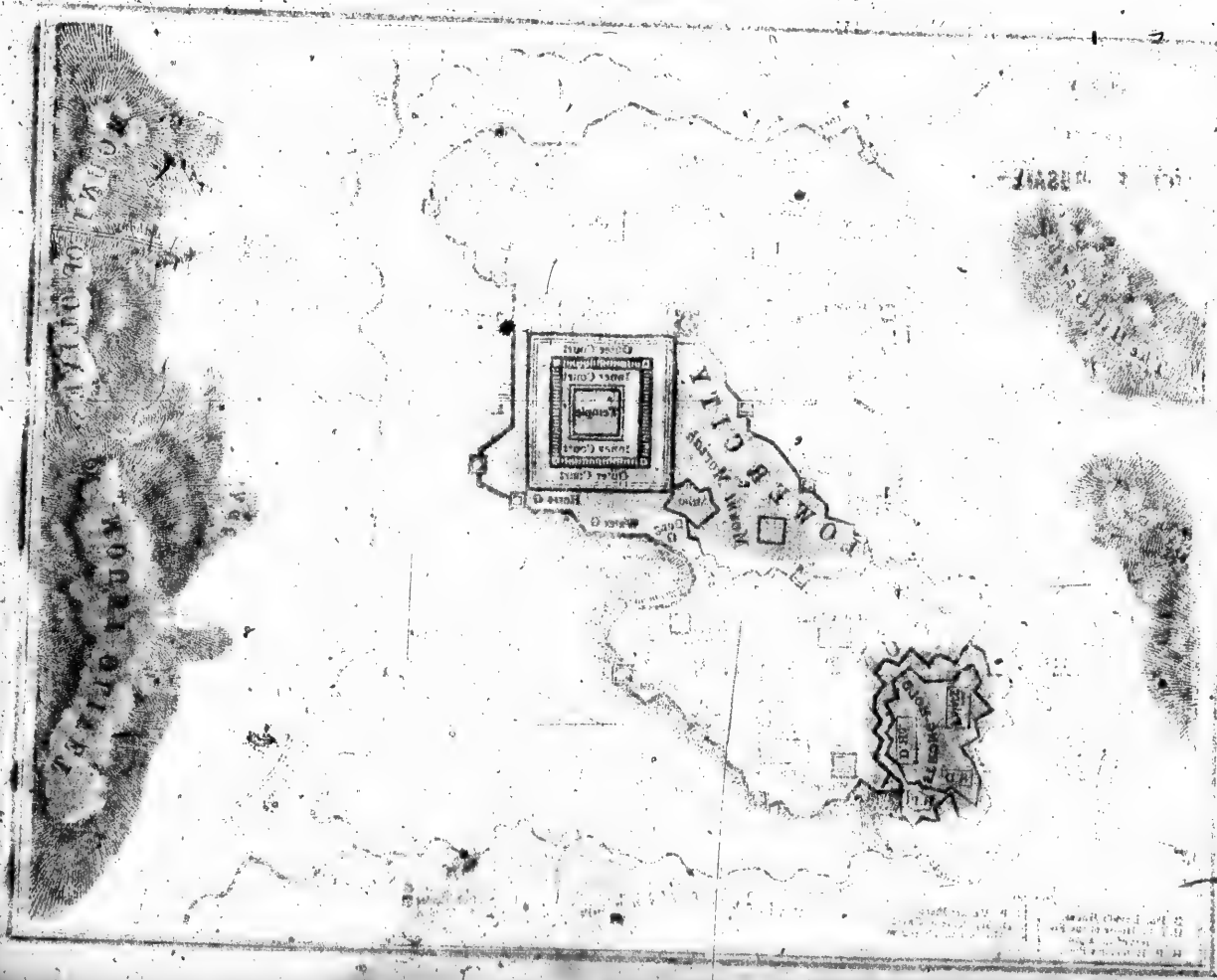




[illegible]

D. Ha. David's House.  
H. A. L. House of the  
roy of Lebanon.  
H. P. Harkins' Park.

M. P. Market Place.  
S. D. Sepulchre of David.  
Sol. Ho. Solomon's House.



A  
MAP OF  
ROMAN PALESTINE  
OR  
ILLUSTRATIVE  
NEW TESTAMENT  
HISTORY.

**MOUNTAINS.**

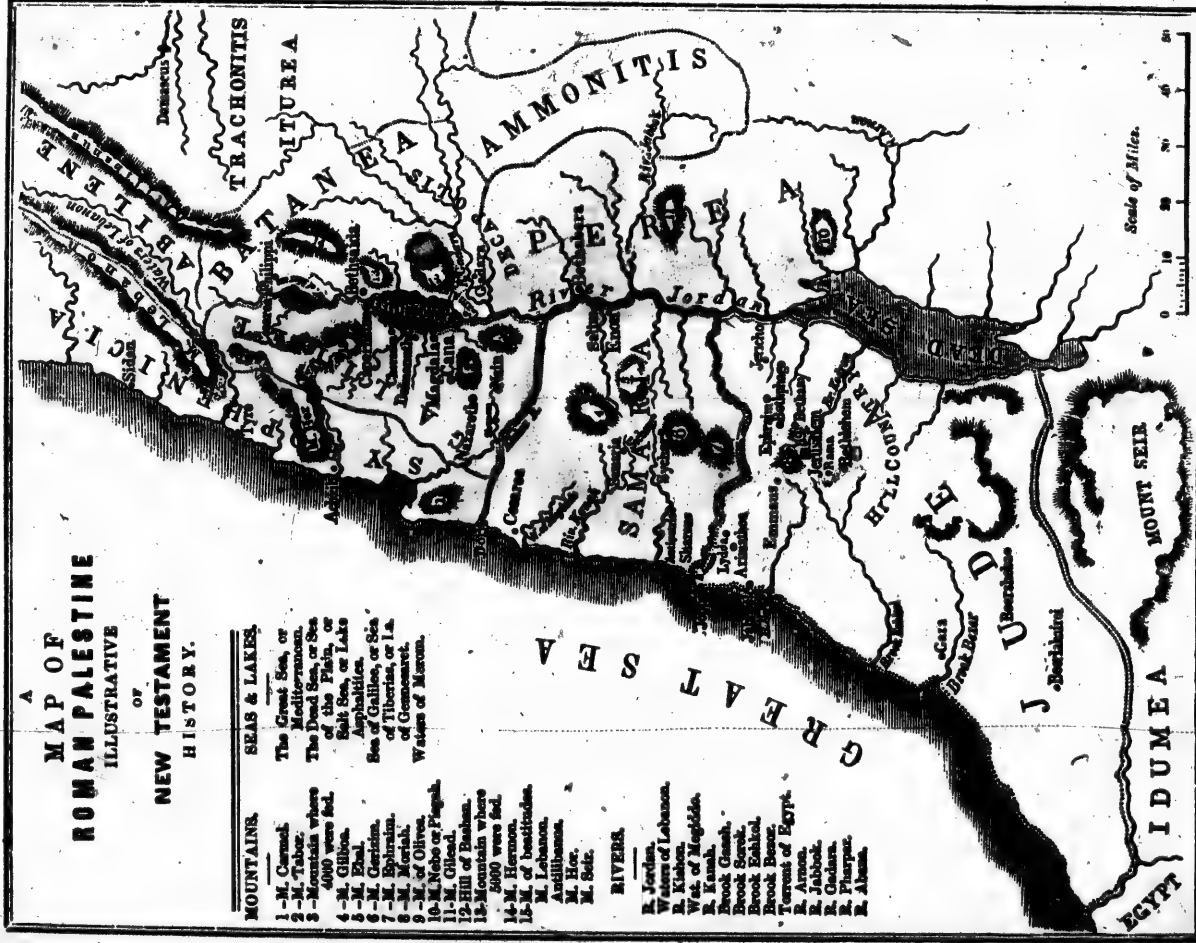
- 1-M. Carmel.
- 2-M. Tabor.
- 3-Mountain where 4000 were fed.
- 4-M. Gilead.
- 5-M. Ebal.
- 6-M. Gerizim.
- 7-M. Ephraim.
- 8-M. Moriah.
- 9-M. of Olivet.
- 10-M. of Paph.
- 11-M. of Paph.
- 12-Hill of Paph.
- 13-M. of Paph where 4000 were fed.
- 14-M. Hermon.
- 15-M. of basitidin.
- M. Lebanon.
- Antilibanus.
- M. Hor.
- M. Seir.

**RIVERS.**

- R. Jordan.
- Waters of Lebanon.
- R. Kishon.
- W. of Megiddo.
- R. Kishon.
- Brook Golan.
- Brook Eshbal.
- Brook Beisan.
- Torrent of Egypt.
- R. Arnon.
- R. Jabbok.
- R. Gader.
- R. Pharus.
- R. Abana.

**SEAS & LAKES.**

- The Great Sea, or Mediterranean.
- The Dead Sea, or Sea of the Plain, or Salt Sea, or Lake Asphaltites.
- Sea of Galilee, or Sea of Tiberias, or I. of Gennesaret.
- Waters of Meron.



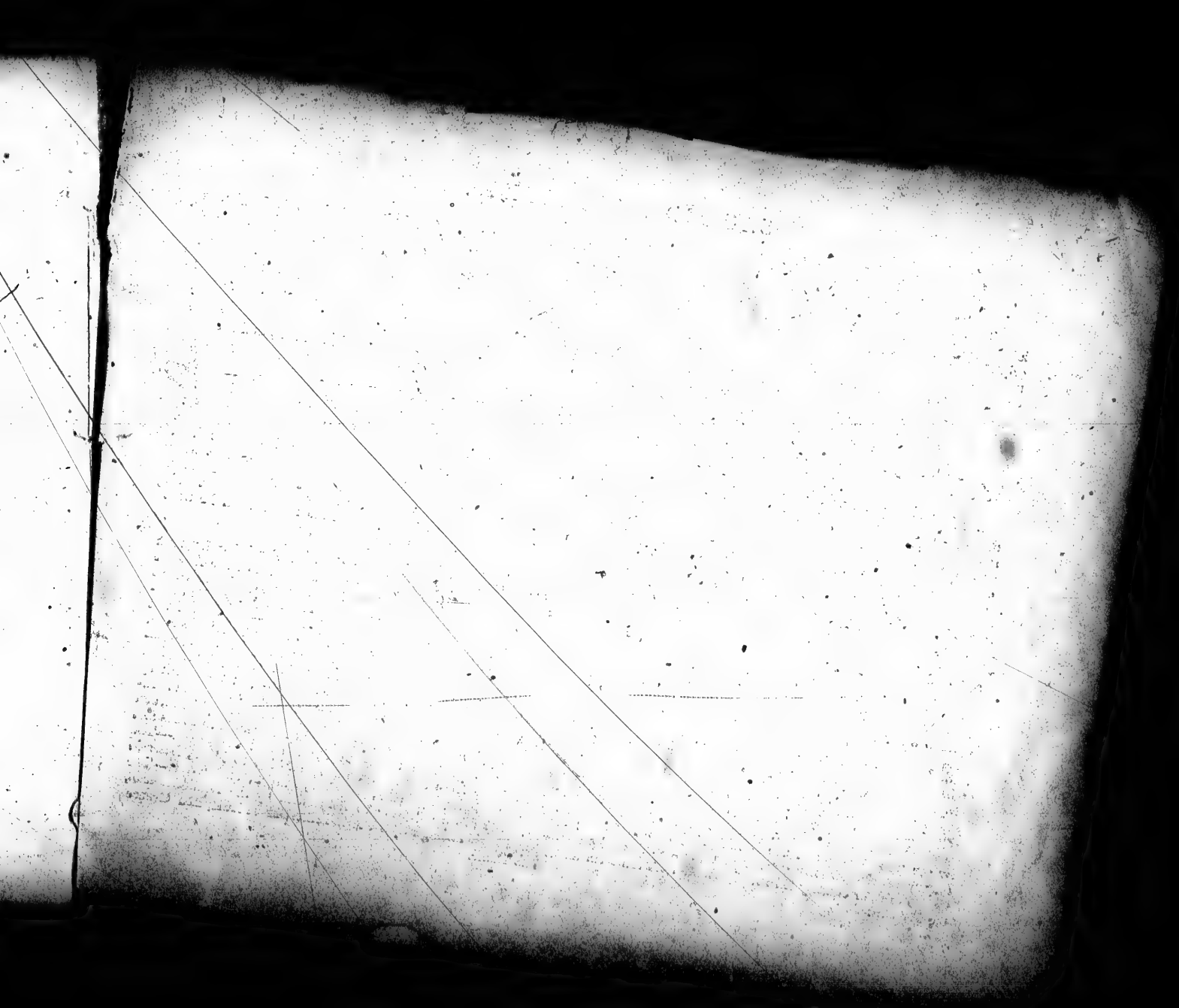




# ST. PAUL'S TRAVELS.







## SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

1. In the first Map of this series will be found a representation of that part of the world which was first occupied by man. The situation of Eden is unknown; but the place assigned to it here, is one which, more than any other, answers to the description given of it in Scripture. Babylon and Nineveh were the first great cities in the world, and the Babylonian empire, or Chaldea, including Assyria, was the first great empire. (Dan. ii. 38.) After the Babylonian arose that of the Persians and Medes, under Cyrus and Darius. Armenia was the place from which the world was peopled after the flood, the Ark having rested on Ararat. Syria was also a powerful kingdom. In it lay the Holy Land, which God gave to the descendants of Jacob.

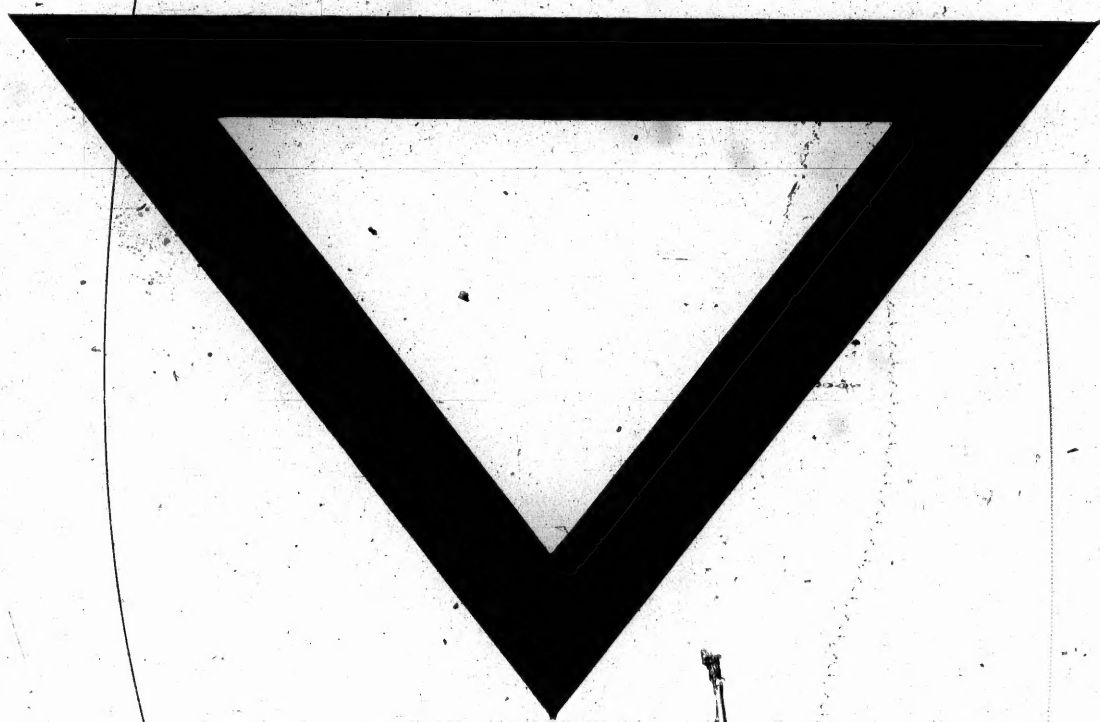
2. The Journeys of the Children of Israel is the subject of the second Map. Jacob, or Israel, who sojourned in Canaan, sent his sons to Egypt for corn. There Joseph relieved them and sent for all his family to live with him. On Joseph's death, the Israelites were subjected to a most cruel bondage, until God plagued the Egyptians, and brought out the people under Moses. Journeying from Rameses they passed through the Red Sea, and travelled southward to Mount Sinai, and thence to Kadesh, where they sent spies into Canaan as far as Rehob. They returned bringing a false report of the land; and God was so much displeased with the murmuring of the people, that he sent them back to wander in the wilderness of Edom, until all their old men died. After that, God led them into Canaan under Joshua. They crossed the Jordan, and Jericho was the first city which they destroyed.

3. Palestine (No. 3.) was divided by Joshua among the tribes of Israel, after the idolatrous inhabitants had been destroyed or subdued. Jerusalem was chosen by David as the capital; but on the revolt of the ten tribes after Solomon's death, Samaria became the capital of the revolters, until they were carried away into captivity. Jerusalem itself was destroyed by the Babylonians, and the Jews carried into captivity; but they were restored after seventy years, and continued in possession of their country till the destruction of Jerusalem under the Romans.

4. Jerusalem, the capital of Judea and the Holy Land, was built on four hills, Mount Zion and Mount Moriah being the most celebrated. Mount Zion was strongly fortified, and the Temple was built on Mount Moriah, where Abraham had formerly offered a ram instead of Isaac. The Mount of Olives lay on the east of Jerusalem, and the brook Kedron flowed between. Jerusalem was first wholly subdued by David. It suffered many sieges afterwards; but during its siege by Titus the inhabitants suffered the most awful calamities, and the city itself was utterly destroyed.

5. Palestine (No. 5.) was divided into five provinces—Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Batanea, and Perea. Zacharias and Elizabeth, the parents of John the Baptist, lived in the hill-country of Judea. Mary, the mother of Jesus, in Nazareth of Galilee. They, however, belonged to Bethlehem, and it was there that Jesus was born. Judea, Samaria, and especially Galilee, were favoured with the preaching and miracles of Jesus. The sea of Galilee also was frequently the scene of his labours. At Jerusalem he was crucified, but after his resurrection he went before his disciples into Galilee.

6. The sixth Map represents the countries lying between Jerusalem and Rome, the scene of the labours of the Apostle Paul. There were seven journeys altogether, three of which (4, 5 and 6) are traced on the Map. The *First* was from Jerusalem to Damascus, Arabia, and back again.—The *Second* was from Jerusalem to Tarsus, and back.—The *Third* was from Jerusalem, through Antioch, Cyprus, and Derbe, and back.—The *Fourth* was from Jerusalem, through Antioch, Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Greece, to Athens and Corinth; then back by Ephesus to Cesarea and Jerusalem.—The *Fifth* was from Jerusalem, through Antioch, Asia Minor, Macedonia, Illyricum, and Greece, to Corinth, and back through Macedonia to Troas and Miletus, and from thence to Cesarea and Jerusalem.—The *Sixth* was from Jerusalem, through Sidon to Myra, Lasea in Crete, Melita, Syracuse, Rhegium, Puteoli, and Rome.—The *Seventh* was from Rome to Jerusalem, by the Mediterranean, and back through Syria, Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Greece to Rome.







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